owners should make arrangements for the proper care of children when their mothers who are labourers of those factories are in maternity?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.—The Sri Krishnarajendra Mills have made provision in this respect.

SRIMATHI D. SAKAMMA.—Is it not desirable that other factories also should show the same concession and would it not also be desirable to open nursery homes for children of and above the age of 2 years?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.—If the Government insist on too many conditions, the factories might think of managing without women labourers.

SRIMATHI D. SAKAMMA.—It is not so easy to do so, because women labourers are certainly less costly.

DEWAN.—Let us see how far the suggestion may be adopted.

MR. T. RAMACHANDRA.—Is the production of a certificate of fitness insisted upon before boys and girls are employed?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.—Yes, invariably.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR.—With reference to the reply that leave on full pay is granted for 8 weeks during maternity, may I know how much of that leave will be before and after maternity?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.—Four weeks before and 4 weeks after.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR.—Are the Government aware that in Bombay and Central Provinces, leave is given for 12 weeks, that is, 6 weeks before and 6 weeks after maternity?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMET.—No. But, as I said already, the practice prevailing elsewhere will be taken into consideration while revising the Regulation.

Deputation of Women Graduates and Teachers for Higher Studies in Foreign Countries:

MRS. KAMALAMMA H. DASAPPA and SRIMATHI D. SAKAMMA (Special Interests).—

Q.—59. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) How many women graduates and teachers have hitherto gone to foreign countries for higher qualifications from the State and how many were helped by the State—their names and nature of help they received?

(*b*) Are there any now studying in foreign countries and are they helped by the Government?

GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

A.—59. (*a*) Information is given below:—

Name	Nature of help rendered
1. Mrs. H. S. Hensman...	Combined leave from 2-9-29 to 2-2-31 plus an advance of £25 and a loan of Rs. 2,000.
2. The late Dr. Sri U. Abhayambal.	Study leave from 15-8-29 to 31-3-31. A family maintenance allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem and a loan of £100 and a contribution of £30 for getting the thesis printed.
3. Miss Lazarus ...	Deputed during 1920-21 to study the organisation of Women's Education in England.
4. Sri. Kanakalakshamma	A scholarship of £250 per annum for two years for higher studies in English literature.
5. Miss Mary Chandy ...	Granted a loan scholarship of £300 per annum tenable for two years for higher education in English at the London University.

Name	Nature of help rendered
6. Miss L. D'Souza ...	Granted study leave for undergoing training in Domestic Science and Domestic Economy in the Household and Social Science Department of King's College, London. Also a loan of £150 was sanctioned.
7. Sri. B. Indiramma ...	Granted a scholarship of £250 and Rs. 708-9-0 being passage money for the return journey.
8. Mrs. Iqbalunnissa Begum.	Granted two years' leave to obtain the M.Ed. Degree of the Leeds University and also a loan of Rs. 4,000.
9. Miss Cotelingam ...	Granted combined leave of absence for one year, 4 months and 12 days to enable her to proceed to England for training in Sociology in the London School of Economics.

(*b*) Yes. Mrs. Iqbalunnissa Begum, Miss Cotelingam and Sri. S. Sundaramma are now in England. The first two are helped by Government (*vide* reply above).

MRS. KAMALAMMA H. DASAPPA.—Did Mrs. H. S. Hensman obtain any higher degrees in England?

GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—No.

MRS. KAMALAMMA H. DASAPPA.—Was the period of her absence on leave treated as part of her service?

GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—Yes.

MRS. KAMALAMMA H. DASAPPA.—What are the details of the deputation of Miss Lazarus?

GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—Notice.

MRS. KAMALAMMA H. DASAPPA.—After returning from England, did she effect any improvements in the organisation of women's education in the State?

GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—Whatever advantages were expected to result from the deputation have been received.

MRS. KAMALAMMA H. DASAPPA.—What are those advantages?

GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—Not possible to explain them here.

MRS. KAMALAMMA H. DASAPPA.—What was the extent of study leave granted to Miss L. D'Souza?

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—About three years.

MRS. KAMALAMMA H. DASAPPA.—For what period was the scholarship of £250 given to Sri B. Indiramma?

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—Only for one year.

MRS. KAMALAMMA H. DASAPPA.—What other facilities were given to Miss Cotelingam?

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—Only leave.

MRS. KAMALAMMA H. DASAPPA.—Is it not a fact that facilities have been extended to very few women and that such facilities have not been based on recognised principles or are not given on uniform basis?

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—It all depends upon the purpose for which the deputation is ordered in each case.

MR. BAGAMANE DEVA GOWDA.—Are they all loan scholarships or free scholarships?

GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—They are all loan scholarships.

MR. BAGAMANE DEVA GOWDA.—Have adequate securities been taken in each case?

GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—Yes.

MR. BAGAMANE DEVA GOWDA.—If so, why not scholarships be granted on a more liberal scale? The Government can borrow at 3 or 3½ per cent and lend at 6¼ per cent.

GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—Government do not want to engage themselves in such banking transactions.

SRIMATHI D. SAKAMMA.—Why was not a loan scholarship granted to Mrs. Iqbalunnissa Begum? Did she not apply for one?

GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—She applied for a scholarship but it could not be sanctioned for want of funds.

SRIMATHI D. SAKAMMA.—In view of the fact that she has gone to England for higher studies selling all her belongings, is it not desirable that she should be given passage money?

GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—Government have given her a loan of Rs. 4,000 already.

SRIMATHI D. SAKAMMA.—In view of the fact that she has gone for special studies, will Government consider the advisability of giving her any necessary help such as that given to others?

GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—If possible.

REPRESENTATIONS—*Continued.*

No. 31.—Levy of contribution and water-rate on lands for which water is taken and brought under cultivation.

Messrs. H. Honnaiya and M. L. Ningamma, Mandya Taluk; and K. Kempegowda, Mandya Municipality.

MR. H. HONNAIYA represented that at present contribution and water-rate were being levied and recovered in respect of lands rendered irrigable by the Irwin Canal whether water was actually made use of or not. This had caused great hardship to big landowners who were not able to irrigate all their lands. He therefore prayed that orders be passed to the effect that contribution be levied only in respect of lands for which water was taken and which was actually cultivated.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA represented that at the time of executing *mutchalikas* the raiyats usually did not specify the extent of land for which they were prepared to take water for irrigation purposes and that officials were filling up the gaps relating to survey numbers, etc., in the *mutchalikas* only subsequent to execution. The water-rate was levied afterwards and in doing so the officials were charging water-rate with reference to the entire extent of lands held by each land owner. It was not possible for owners of large extents of lands to carry on wet cultivation on all their holdings at one and the same time. In such cases, he requested that the water-rate be levied only with reference to the land actually cultivated with the help of water from the Canal.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER said that it was not possible to accept the representation. The question had been considered many times in the past and it was found difficult to revise the levy from year to year with reference to the land actually cultivated, because it would not be practicable to ascertain how much land exactly each individual raiyat cultivated. It was true that some concession was called for and this was the reason why the Government had decided to levy the contribution in easy instalments. Government did not think that any further concessions were called for.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA thanked the Government for such concessions as had been already ordered. But he appealed to them to show some further concessions considering the fact that even then they would realise a steady income from the Irwin Canal Works, whereas this was not the case under the Vani Vilas Sagara. The main object of the Irwin Canal scheme being that more lands should be brought under cultivation, Government should not be so very particular about realising additional income from the scheme.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it should not be said that the levy of water-rate was causing any great hardship. Any one who owned a large extent of land had naturally to meet a large liability. If in any case it was not possible for him to bring all the land under cultivation, it was open to him to own only such extent as he could conveniently cultivate.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA thought